

- (1) The Consortium, Tribe, OSG, and bureau agree it is appropriate; and  
 (2) The funds are clearly identifiable.

**§ 1000.34 What happens if there is a dispute between the Consortium and the withdrawing Tribe?**

(a) At least 15 days before the 90-day Congressional review period of the next AFA, the Consortium, OSG, bureau, and the withdrawing Tribe must reach an agreement on the amount of funding and other issues associated with the program or programs involved.

(b) If agreement is not reached:

(1) For BIA and OIEP programs, at least 5 days before the 90-day Congressional review, the Director must make a decision on the funding or other issues involved.

(2) For non-BIA programs, the bureau head will make a decision on the funding or other issues involved.

(c) A copy of the decision made under paragraph (b) of this section must be distributed in accordance with the following table.

If the program is . . .	then a copy of the decision must be sent to . . .
(1) A BIA program ..	BIA regional director, the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the withdrawing Tribe, and the Consortium.
(2) An OIEP program.	the OIEP line officer, the Director of OIEP, the withdrawing Tribe, and the Consortium.

(d) Any decision made under paragraph (b) of this section is appealable under subpart R of this part.

**§ 1000.35 When a Tribe withdraws from a Consortium, is the Secretary required to award to the withdrawing Tribe a portion of funds associated with a construction project if the withdrawing Tribe so requests?**

Under §1000.32 of this part, a Tribe may withdraw from a Consortium and request that the Secretary award the Tribe its portion of a construction project's funds. The Secretary may decide not to award these funds if the Secretary determines that the award of the withdrawing Tribe's portion of funds would affect the ability of the remaining members of the Consortium to complete a severable or non-severable phase of the project within available funding.

(a) An example of a non-severable phase of a project would be the construction of a single building to serve all members of a Consortium.

(b) An example of a severable phase of a project would be the funding of a road in one village where the Consortium would be able to complete the roads in other villages that were part of the project approved initially in the AFA.

(c) The Secretary's decision under this section may be appealed under §1000.428 of these regulations.

**Subpart C—Section 402(d)  
Planning and Negotiation Grants**

**PURPOSE AND TYPES OF GRANTS**

**§ 1000.40 What is the purpose of this subpart?**

This subpart describes the availability and process of applying for planning and negotiation grants authorized by section 402(d) of the Act to help Tribes meet costs incurred in:

(a) Meeting the planning phase requirement of the Act, including planning to negotiate for non-BIA programs; and

(b) Conducting negotiations.

**§ 1000.41 What types of grants are available?**

Three categories of grants may be available:

(a) Negotiation grants may be awarded to the Tribes/Consortia that have been selected from the applicant pool as described in subpart B of this part;

(b) Planning grants may be available to Tribes/Consortia requiring advance funding to meet the planning phase requirement of the Act; and

(c) Financial assistance may be available to Tribes/Consortia to plan for negotiating for non-BIA programs, as described in subpart D and §§ 1000.42–1000.45 of this subpart.

**AVAILABILITY, AMOUNT, AND NUMBER OF GRANTS**

**§ 1000.42 Will grants always be made available to meet the planning phase requirement as described in section 402(d) of the Act?**

No, grants to cover some or all of the planning costs that a Tribe/Consortium